

Ordered: Bandage of right eye. Later stereoscopic exercises.

November 1915, after about one year's work. Vision: in both eyes with  $+6. < 5/4$ . Esophoria 1; in 35 cm orthophoria. Stereoscope: binocular vision.

April 10, 1918. Vision: right eye with  $+6. 5/4$ , left eye  $+5. < 5/4$ .

#### STRABISMUS CONVERGENS ALTERNANS.

Girl 5 years old (Journal 787), April 1908.

History: Since  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years old eyes turn in in spite of glasses.

Vision: Right eye  $+2. 5/5$ . Left eye  $+3. 5/10$ . On perimeter: without glasses right eye turns in  $40^\circ$ , left eye  $30^\circ$ . With glasses right eye turns in  $20^\circ$ , left eye  $20^\circ$ . Under atropin right eye  $+3.50 < 5/5$ , left eye  $+3.50 < 5/5$ . Ordered: Stereoscopic exercises.

August 1912. Vision: right eye  $+3.50 < 5/4$ , left eye  $+3.50 < 5/9$ . Orthophoria. Stereoscope: binocular vision.

July 1913. Vision: right eye  $+3.50 < 5/4$ , left eye  $+3.50 < 5/4$ . Orthophoria. Stereoscope: binocular vision.

February 1917. Vision: right eye  $+3.50 < 5/4$ , left eye  $+3.50 < 5/4$ . Esophoria 3; 35 cm orthophoria. Stereoscope: binocular vision.

#### STRABISMUS CONVERGENS SINISTER.

Boy 12 years old (Journal 225), December 1906.

History: Left eye turns in since babyhood.

Vision: right eye  $< 5/9$ , with glasses  $< 5/6$ ; left eye  $3/50$ , with glasses  $< 5/30$ . On perimeter left eye turns in with or without glasses  $40^\circ$ . Prescribed after Atropin: right eye  $+3. = \text{cyl.} + 2$ . Axis Vertical  $< 5/6$ . left eye  $+3. = \text{cyl.} + 2.5$  Axis Vert  $< 5/30$ . Ordered: Bandage of right eye. Later stereoscopic exercises.

February 1907. Vision: right eye  $< 5/4$ ; left eye  $5/30$ . Left eye turns in  $15^\circ$ . Stereoscope: binocular vision.

April 1907. By some effort orthophoria and binocular vision. When he neglected the exercises the sight of the left eye fell down and the strabismus returned.

October 1914. Vision: right eye  $< 5/5$ ; left eye  $5/21$ . Esophoria 5, 35 cm Esophoria 4. Stereoscope: binocular vision.

#### STRABISMUS DIVERGENS SINISTER.

Girl 13 years old (Journal 14655), October 1905.

History: Left eye always turned out like that of her father, one older sister and brother.

Vision: under atropin right eye  $+1.25 < 5/3$ , left eye  $+2.50 = \text{cyl.} + 0.50$  Axis horizontal  $< 5/4$ . Prescribed: right eye  $+0.75$ , left eye  $+1.75 = \text{cyl.} + 0.50$  Axis horizontal and prisms for stereoscopic exercises. On perimeter left eye turns out  $30^\circ$ . Stereoscope: no binocular vision.

December 1906. Vision: right eye  $5/3$ , left eye  $< 5/4$ . Esophoria 2, 35 cm orthophoria. Stereoscope: binocular vision.

Returned July 14, 1914, with this history: In 1910 the left eye was operated in Lausanne, probably advancement of rectus internus was done. Eyes were straight for a while, now left eye shoots out when tired.

Exophoria 30, in 35 cm Exophoria 30; stereoscope: no binocular vision. Amblyoscope: binocular vision.

After Homatropia prescribed: right eye  $+0.25$  Axis Vertical  $< 5/3$ , left eye  $+1.0 = \text{cyl.} + 0.25$  Axis horizontal  $< 5/3$ . Ordered exercises with prisms and stereoscope.

July 31, 1914. Orthophoria, Stereoscope: binocular vision.

#### STRABISMUS DIVERGENS IN A GROWN PERSON.

Man 27 years old (Journal 1264), May 1909.

History: Left could never see well. Always turned out.

Vision: right eye  $5/4$ , left eye  $5/60$ . On perimeter

left eye turns out  $30^\circ$ . Prescribed after Homatropia: right eye  $\text{cyl.} + 0.25$  Axis Vert  $5/4$ , left eye  $+3.0 = \text{cyl.} + 1.5$  Axis Vertical  $5/30$ . For reading exercises: right eye cover, left eye  $+6$ .

June 1909. Vision: right eye  $5/4$ , left eye  $< 5/15$ , reads with  $+4$ . added  $15/50$ . On perimeter turns out  $30^\circ$ . Tenotomy of Rectus externus. A few days later no deviation on perimeter when fixating with an effort, but soon left eye turns out about  $20^\circ$ . Ordered exercises.

August 1909. No deviation. Orthophoria with inclination to exophoria. Stereoscope: binocular vision, but image of left eye moves a good deal.

## Book Reviews

**The Surgical Clinics of Chicago.** Volume 2, Number 2 (April, 1918). Octavo of 208 pages, 79 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1918. Published bi-monthly. Price per year: Paper, \$10.00; Cloth, \$14.00.

Contents.—A. E. Halstead: Surgical treatment facial paralysis. A. E. Halstead and G. F. Dick: Syringomyelia with arthropathy. D. B. Phemister: Bone transplantation for repair of mandible. R. T. Vaughan: Acute osteomyelitis of sternum. Spontaneous rupture ventral hernia in old scar. H. L. Kretschmer: Carcinoma of penis. V. D. Lespinasse: Impotence; treatment by transplantation testicle. J. L. Porter: Tendoplasty for paralytic talipes valgus. P. H. Kreuscher: Hallux valgus. Bow-legs and open operation. W. M. Harsha: Demonstration of cases. R. L. Moodie: Pathologic lesions among extinct animals. H. M. Richter: Head injuries. J. H. Mitchell: Extragenital chancres as complication of minor surgery. T. J. Watkins: Palpation of kidneys. P. Oliver: Hodgkin's disease. Metastatic sarcoma of lung. Sarcoma of upper end tibia. Giant-celled sarcoma of ulna. D. C. Strauss: Extensive compound elevated skull fracture, laceration brain. A. J. Ochsner: Gall-stones. C. Beck: Musculospiral palsy treated by neuroplasty and tendon transplantation. A. D. Bevan: Salivary calculi. Carcinoma of stomach. J. Brennemann: Rat-bite fever.

**Lecture Course to Physicians on Natural Methods in Diagnosis and Treatment.** By Geo. S. White. 7th edition. Published by author, Los Angeles. 1918.

A book of some 1400 pages, spelt in a semi-phonetic way. It sets forth theories that disease may be diagnosed by the deflection of a magnetic needle, variation of "auras," variation in the pitch of vibrating air columns, etc. Interspersed with these theories is much extraneous matter,—paens of praise on the city of Los Angeles, description of office equipment, and a great deal of abuse of the medical profession, vaccination and the germ-theory, and modern laboratory methods. In a section on the latter, White mentions sending the blood of a hen to a certain nameless laboratory which makes "electronic" blood tests and getting in return a report of gonorrhea and syphilis. To comment further on a book that treats pus-appendicitis with a Kromayer lamp is superfluous.

L. E.

**Clinical Diagnosis by Means of Laboratory Methods.** By Chas. E. Simon. Ninth edition. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger. 1918. Price, \$6.00.

It is interesting to note that the familiar and useful form of this standard American text-book has undergone very little change in all of the nine editions that its deserved popularity demanded.

Professor Simon has added only the small num-